

Latin I

Course Description

In Latin I, students develop the ability to comprehend simple written Latin texts based on a variety of topics. Because this focus on comprehending Latin differs from the primary goal of the modern languages, the first strand of the Latin Standards of Learning focuses on interpretation of texts rather than on person-to-person communication. To support the development of the reading skill, students learn to use Latin orally, to understand oral Latin, and to write very simple phrases and sentences. Students also learn about the perspectives, practices, and products of the ancient Romans as reflected in aspects of their daily lives. Students compare these cultural and historical elements to their own culture and recognize examples of the influence of Greco-Roman civilization in their own world. Through their understanding of the structures of the Latin language and vocabulary, students enhance their understanding of these same linguistic elements in English.

Reading for Understanding

- LI.1 The student will understand simple written Latin based on various topics that are presented through a variety of media.
1. Read words, phrases, simple sentences, and short passages, and associate them with visual representations.
 2. Demonstrate reading comprehension by answering simple questions about Latin passages.
 3. Demonstrate knowledge of basic vocabulary, inflectional systems, and syntax in Latin.

Using Oral and Written Language for Understanding

- LI.2 The student will use orally, listen to, and write Latin as part of the language-learning process.
1. Recognize and reproduce Latin vowel, consonant, and diphthong sounds.
 2. Initiate and respond appropriately to simple oral and written questions, statements, and commands.
 3. Write simple Latin phrases and sentences.

Cultural Perspectives, Practices, and Products

- LI.3 The student will develop an awareness of perspectives, practices, and products of Roman culture.
1. Identify Roman practices as reflected in aspects of daily life, such as family, education, occupations, mythology, and social structure.
 2. Examine through use of print or non-print media and artifacts some products of the Romans, such as food, clothing, methods of transportation, buildings, and art forms.
 3. Locate and describe the major geographical features of the classical world, such as bodies of water, mountain ranges, and cities.
 4. Identify selected historical figures and events, such as Romulus, Julius Caesar, the founding of Rome, and the three periods of Roman history.
 5. Participate in cultural simulations, such as family celebrations, banquets, and festivals.

- LI.4 The student will recognize that perspectives, practices and products of Roman culture are interrelated.
1. Recognize that products of the Roman world reflect practices and perspectives of Roman culture, such as the toga as the symbol of Roman citizenship.
 2. Examine how geography and history influenced practices and perspectives of the Romans, such as the founding of Rome at a crossroads near the Tiber River.

Making Connections through Language

- LI.5 The student will recognize how information acquired in Latin and information acquired in other subjects reinforce one another.
1. Identify examples of Latin vocabulary, numerals, mottoes, phrases, and symbols that are used in other subjects.
 2. Relate content from other subject areas to topics discussed in the Latin class, such as Greek and Roman mythology or the influence of geography on the creation of the Roman empire.

Cultural and Linguistic Comparisons

- LI.6 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the significance of culture through comparisons between Roman culture and that of the United States.
1. Examine elements of Roman and American cultures, such as eating habits, clothing styles, educational practices, architectural styles, and family and social structures.
 2. Identify similarities and differences evident in practices of both cultures.
 3. Demonstrate an awareness of unique elements of the student's own culture.
- LI.7 The student will compare the basic structures, vocabulary, and sound system of Latin with those of English.
1. Recognize that the basic language patterns of English differ significantly from those of Latin.
 2. Demonstrate that Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes occur in English words.
 3. Compare and contrast the sound systems of Latin and English.

Communication across Communities

- LI.8 The student will identify situations in which Latin language skills and cultural knowledge may be applied beyond the classroom setting for recreational, educational, and occupational purposes.
1. Identify through print and non-print sources examples of the Latin language and Greco-Roman culture that are evident in areas such as the media, entertainment, and occupations.
 2. Identify resources, including individuals and organizations, that provide basic Greco-Roman cultural information.